

- Alice Paul Toasting was the leader of the suffrage movement's most militant wing. Alice Paul advocated for all women. She was said to be "unladylike" because of her actions such as civil disobedience and hunger strikes. Alice Paul Toasting proposed an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which has never been ratified. She was a founder of the National Women's Party. Her efforts played a major role in the culmination of the 19th amendment. The 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- Rebles Clayton was a very influential person fighting for the rights of African Americans. He was apart of organizing a mass movement demanding equal rights for African Americans. Clayton was an active member of the Communist Party which fought the issues of racism. The Communist Party used the newspaper to publicize their voice. For example, the party helped publicize the Scottsboro Boys Case, where 9 African American men were charged with the rape of two white women. The case was based on false testimony and the 9 young men were convicted because of their race. The Communist party used the newspaper to spread the truth about this case and other similar cases. Clayton also campaigned for the Seattle City Council. He gained some community support based on the issues of racism and discrimination but was not successful at winning the City Council Seat. In the end, Clayton and the Communist Party were successful at raising the racial consciousness of the general public.
- The Shelly vs Kramer case was a defining moment for African Americans. Kraemer and other white property owners governed by a restrictive covenant brought a lawsuit against the Shelly family, who were African Americans, from owning property. The Shelly's lost the case and appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court. The justices ruled that a court may not constitutionally enforce a "restrictive covenant" which prevents people of certain race from owning or occupying property. The Supreme Court argued that this was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Shelley vs. Kraemer case was used as a benchmark for many cases going forward involving restrictive covenants.

- An African American third-grader named Linda Brown had to walk one mile to get to her black elementary school even though a white elementary school was much closer. Her father Oliver Brown tried to get her into the white school and was unsuccessful. Oliver then contacted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for help (NAACP). The NAACP argued that segregated schools sent the message that white people were inferior to black children; therefore the schools were inherently unequal. The courts voted in favor of the Board of Education this causing Brown and the NAACP to appeal. This case was then combined with similar cases and finally after many years of fighting the Supreme court ruled in favor of Brown requiring the desegregation of schools.
- Martin Luther King was a civil rights activist. He is famous for the speech "I Have a Dream." At the age of 35 King was the youngest man to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. King turned over the prize money of \$54,123 to the furtherance of the civil rights movement. King was elected president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, an organization formed to provide new leadership for the civil rights movement. King traveled over six million miles and spoke over twenty-five hundred times, appearing wherever there was an injustice, protest and action. He also wrote 5 books. King caught the attention of the world when he led a massive protest in Birmingham, Alabama. On April 4, 1968, King was assassinated.
- Lau v. Nichols was a civil rights case that was brought by Chinese American students living in San Francisco, who had limited English Proficiency. The students claimed that they were not receiving special help in school due to their inability to speak English, help which they argued they were entitled to under Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1967 because of its ban on educational discrimination on the basis of national origin. Finding that the lack of linguistically-appropriate accommodations (e.g. educational services in English) effectively denied the Chinese students equal educational opportunities on the basis of their ethnicity, the U.S Supreme

- Court ruled in favor of the students, thus expanding rights of students nationwide with limited English proficiency. The Supreme Court stated that these students should be treated with equality among the schools. Among other things, Lau reflects the now-widely accepted view that a person's language is so closely intertwined with their national origin (the country someone or their ancestors came from) that language-based discrimination is effectively a proxy for national origin discrimination. Lau remains an important decision on the fourteenth amendment, and is frequently relied upon as authority in many cases. (The San Francisco Unified School District remains covered by the consent decree that was ultimately entered into in the Lau case, and civil rights groups continue to monitor SFUSD's compliance with that decree.)
- Harvey Milk worked very hard to fight for the rights of gay and lesbian population. He was a member of the Minneapolis Steering Committee and worked hard to continue a march organization to raise national awareness for gay and lesbian's. Before Harvey was able to march he was assassinated. His assassination served as a catalyst and a touchstone for organizers, who next planned a conference in Philadelphia. One male and one female delegate was invited from known lesbian and gay organizations, and the attendees set forth to address many issues. The first gay and lesbian march was on October 14th and drew more than 10,000 people.
- During this time the Supreme Court rules that states do have the right to outlaw homosexual acts between consenting adults. Although this was a set back there was some progress being made during this time. A key component of equal rights is the recognition of households and relationships. This lack of recognition tends to affect same-sex couples most during the times in their lives when they already face the greatest levels of stress--in times of illness, where hospital visitation is often denied, and in times of bereavement, where inheritance between partners is often unrecognized. In recognition of this, *The Village Voice* became the first business to offer domestic partnership benefits in 1982. In 1984, the City of Berkeley became the first U.S. government body to do so--offering lesbian and gay city and school district employees the same partnership benefits that heterosexual couples take for granted.
- During this time President Bush worked hard to give equal rights to the American people. President Bush passed the American with Disabilities

Act, banning job discrimination against people with disabilities and requiring buildings, businesses and public transportation to be accessible.

Kenya, Africa:

- During this time Kenya is named British East Africa. A railway from Mombasa to Kisumu is completed and European settlers arrive in great numbers. Because these settlers are white they are favored and given influence on the management of the colony. The British are now running Kenya and the Kenyan natives are forced to live on reserves.
- Educated Africans start protesting against the British policies. Harry Thuku, leader of the East African Association (EAA) is arrested for fighting for his country.
- During this time labor unions are becoming stronger in Kenya. Natives to Kenya are still being mistreated and ruled by the British.
- An organization for African independence is formed: Kenyan African Union (KAU). Jomo Kenyatta becomes leader of KAU. Jomo Kenyatta fought hard for the rights of the Kenyan people.
- This time is best known as the Mau Mau Rebellion. A political Kikuyu group called "Mau Mau" starts violent attacks on white settlers. The Mau Mau guerillas are organized in Kenya Land Freedom Army (KFLA). Jomo Kenyatta is regarded to be leader of the "Mau Mau" and he is jailed the following year. The Mau Mau rebellion continues and Britain declares a state of emergency in Kenya.
- During this era Kenya finally gains the right of freedom. After many years Kenya declares its independence from the British. Jomo Kenyatta is elected as president of Kenya. Kenya is now named Republic of Kenya.
- Jomo is re-elected as president of Kenya. During this era Jomo Kenyatta dies during his presidency Kenya has become one of the most stable and prosperous countries in Africa.

- Daniel arap Moi succeeded Kenyatta in presidency. Moi was not looked at as a great leader. He took a communist approach when leading Kenya. Fortunately the ending of the Cold War allowed for this type of behavior to no longer be tolerated. Moi was put under a lot of pressure to restore a multi-party system.
- A new opposition party is formed under the name of Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD). The party is at first banned by Moi. Leaders, including Oginga, Odinga, are arrested. Most Western countries suspend their economic aid to Kenya in condemnation of the political oppression and abuses of human rights. Moi finally gives in and introduces the multiparty system in Kenya: The constitution has changed, the the first time allowing registration of opposition parties.
- For the first time in two decades Moi is leaving office and Mwai Kibaki is elected into office. Kibaki announces that there will be free primary school for all children. Public schools are flooded with thousands of eager children. During this time Wangari Maathia is the first Kenyan woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts in founding the Green Belt Movement.